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Australian Freed Lao Girlfriend In Daring Swim

NONG KHAI, Thailand, May 29 (AP) — Thousands of persons have devised ways to get out of Indochina. John Everingham used his scuba-diving skills to get in — and out again with his Laoian sweetheart.

The 28-year-old Australian newsman, navigating the Mekong River with a compass attached to his diving mask, last weekend swam underwater to Laos under the guns of government patrols. He took his girlfriend from the opposite bank and swam back with her to Thailand.

He said that his planning for the escape began almost 10 months ago, when he was the last Western correspondent to leave Laos. He was expelled after more than a decade of residence.

His girlfriend, 25-year-old Keo Sirisomphone, remained behind. She was a medical school student, her father a Communist Party official.

Mr. Everingham said that they sent coded messages through friends, fixing rendezvous points.

Two Earlier Tries

Mr. Everingham tried twice earlier this year to swim the river, but each time Laotian troops approached the place where Miss Sirisomphone was waiting.

On Saturday, Mr. Everingham, a powerful swimmer who learned scuba diving on Australia's Great Barrier Reef, made his third plunge into the river.

"I was very pessimistic this time," he said after the escape. Recent monsoon rains had swollen the river and the current was swift. He could see Miss Sirisomphone in a bright red dress on the opposite bank about a mile away.

A day before, Thai officials said, three Laotians had tried to swim to Thailand at the same place. Two were killed when patrols opened fire.

Mr. Everingham, using the compass to maintain his direction in the opaque water, said he battled the currents, trying at times to crawl along the muddy bottom before being tossed about by whirlpools.

When he surfaced, he was still several hundred yards offshore and, with being carried past where Miss Sirisomphone was waiting, with a fishing pole and a child to avoid suspicion.

Exhausted, Mr. Everingham said he tried again, this time entering the river farther upstream.

"I made it. I crawled out on the bank. She seemed to have given up. She was walking away in the distance. I yelled at the top of my lungs," Mr. Everingham said.

"Then she saw me and started running forward. She fell into my arms."

The woman had never learned to swim. Mr. Everingham put a slightly inflated life vest around her neck and one of two breathing regulators in her mouth.

With the faces of the two just at the surface of the water and a



Associated Press
Keo Sirisomphone and John Everingham after escape.

quick-release strap binding them together, Mr. Everingham pushed hard into the current.

The bank just below the Laotian capital of Vientiane, was almost lined with soldiers, apparently reinforced because of a state visit that day by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

"I was fearful of a burst of bullets any moment. There were dozens of soldiers sitting on the bank. Some stood up. I think they saw something in the river but may not have realized what it was," Mr. Everingham said.

Half an hour after emerging from the Mekong, Miss Sirisomphone was still shaking and could not remember her name. Thai officials, sometimes tough on refugees who are considered illegal aliens, were friendly and helpful.

Mr. Everingham said he and Miss Sirisomphone met at the time of the Communist takeover and had to make elaborate, clandestine efforts to meet because relations with foreigners were frowned upon by the new leaders.

Everingham described his girlfriend as a radical student at the time. "She became disillusioned with the system," Mr. Everingham said.

Proposals on NATO Meeting Agenda Today

U.S. Presses Allies on Upgrading Forces

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT) — In response to the growth of Soviet military power, the Carter administration is pressing allied governments in Western Europe to adopt what officials here call one of the most ambitious defense programs since the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949.

The proposals include a doubling of anti-tank weapons in central Europe, a project to provide NATO troops with protection against chemical weapons, joint production of 15 new naval and land missiles, a new emphasis on electronic warfare capabilities, an increase in ammunition stocks to allow armies to fight up to 30 days, and common supply depots for the forces assigned to defend against an attack by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

These and several other steps, tentatively approved by allied defense ministers the week before last in Brussels, are the central items on the agenda for a meeting of NATO leaders that begins here tomorrow. If they agree to move ahead with the package, White House officials maintain, it would provide a major gain for President Carter, who has recently been criticized at home for appearing soft on defense.

Some Suspicions

Penington and State Department officials acknowledge that several allied governments remain suspicious of the administration's initiative and that it has not always been easy to get them to agree to its crucial points.

While the program is expected to be adopted at the meeting, the officials stress that the key question is whether the leaders will follow

through, and there are those here who are skeptical. "Governments have paid lip service to the idea of upgrading NATO defenses for over 20 years and usually nothing has changed," a longtime alliance official commented. "It remains to be seen whether this time it will be different."

The proposals call on the 15

members to spend up to an additional \$80 billion in the next decade on about 100 new programs designed to increase combat effectiveness. The emphasis is also on using existing military resources more efficiently.

Only a few aspects of the package have received wide attention, among them the administration's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Diplomatic Offensive on 'Double Standard'

Moves Afoot to Get U.S. Back in ILO

By Murray Seeger

GENEVA, May 29 — A diplomatic offensive is under way to make it possible for the United States to rejoin the International Labor Organization.

The United States withdrew from the organization last November, charging that the agency had operated under a double standard, ignoring labor violations in totalitarian countries while condemning activities in democratic countries, specifically Israel.

At the time, President Carter said that the United States — whose \$20 million annual contribution accounted for one-fourth of the agency's budget — would "return whenever the ILO is again true to its proper principles and procedures."

The campaign to restore the

United States to membership will be intensified at the agency's annual meeting, which will begin here June 7 and last for three weeks.

Francis Blanhard, secretary-general of the labor organization, is in Moscow sounding out the Kremlin on its attitude at the June meeting. Few here think that there has been any significant change in the Soviet position.

Meanwhile, a small group led by U.S. Ambassador William Vanden Heuvel has been lobbying among representatives of Third World countries in an effort to get them to change their position in the organization.

But sources here feel that Mr. Vanden Heuvel's efforts will be no more successful than those of the ILO secretary-general in Moscow.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Change of Position

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News Analysis

Sadat and Frustration With Democracy

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, May 29 (NYT) — A popular political joke going around Cairo tells of an Egyptian who flies to the United States to have a tooth pulled. "Don't you have dentists in Cairo?" the puzzled U.S. dentist asks. "Yes, and much cheaper, too," the Egyptian replies. "But no one dare open his mouth at home these days."

The anecdote may be an exaggeration, but it does capture the mood. Unwilling to tolerate his critics, President Anwar Sadat has resorted to a national referendum to expel them from political life.

Mr. Sadat has also set out to shackles the press by purging it of alleged Marxists, and making it conform to patriotic guidelines that his regime will lay down. For the second successive week, authorities confiscated the leftist weekly news paper Al Ahaly before it could reach the streets. The judge upheld-

ing the seizure declared that some of its articles might "inflame public opinion and incite tension among the masses." The latest issue criticized Mr. Sadat's referendum.

Egyptian Father

By suppressing dissent, Mr. Sadat insists, he is only rescuing democracy from those who would destroy it. "I take pride in being the father of the Egyptian family," he said.

Mr. Sadat has applied the brakes to a liberalization process that he started himself. After succeeding the late Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1970, he gradually dismantled the totalitarian state that he inherited and transformed Egypt into one of the freest societies in the Arab world. Today, he boasts, there are "no detention camps, no martial law, no sequestration, nothing of the sort; there is democracy."

In 1976, Mr. Sadat created rightist and centrist platforms

within the monolithic Arab Socialist Union, then let these emerge last year as political parties. When the pre-revolutionary old Wafd party was revived early this year as an opposition New Wafd party, he did not block it.

Cairo-based diplomats have been thoroughly puzzled as to why Mr. Sadat chose to reverse his democratic experiment in the absence of a physical threat, such as a riot. The immediate conclusion was that he welcomed the benefits of Western-style democracy but could not stand inconveniences like an unbridled political opposition.

Disappointed by Democracy

"He hoped that democracy would be a feedback process, a way to reinforce his position and now he sees democracy as undermining it," surmised an Egyptian intellectual who thought that the President was too thin-skinned to put up with the kind of criticism that democracy fostered.

But instead of defusing his domestic problems, Mr. Sadat has ended up conveying the appearance of a politician in trouble. His peace initiative has not delivered the economic relief that Egyptians hoped for. The initiative itself is virtually lifeless, leaving its architect feeling vulnerable.

His "open-door" policy to attract foreign capital and to stimulate local enterprise has earned some tidy profits for a relatively few investors. But it has yet to produce any real benefits for average Egyptians.

The decision to promote private enterprise without scrapping the centrally planned economic system has among other things, contributed to an annual inflation rate of about 25 percent. In Cairo, life has deteriorated, with periodic shortages of food, often unworkable telephones, decaying buildings, a decrepit public transport system and power blackouts.

Egypt owes its overall solvency to large infusions of aid from the Arab oil producers and from the United States, which is pumping in about \$1 billion a year.

Vocal Opposition

All this has provided ammunition for opponents who coalesced around the leftist party and the conservative New Wafd party. They have been active but relatively small in number, with only 23 New Wafdist and three leftists in the 360-member People's Assembly.

The New Wafd party has tried to embarrass the government in Parliament by assuming a critical role that sometimes verges on the irresponsible. In a debate on food problems in March, a New Wafdist shouted "Down with Sadat!" and was expelled.

The leftist party has applied its pressure more through its weekly newspaper. In four months, Al Ahaly is said to have increased its circulation from 50,000 to 135,000 with articles on economic ailments and official ineptitude spiced with insinuations of corruption and nepotism.

Observers have wondered whether Mr. Sadat decided on his own to tighten controls or was advised to do so, perhaps by the army out of concern for erosion of law and order. There has been some speculation that the crackdown was a precaution in advance of some controversial foreign policy gambit.

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Spokesman Keith Beavan told reporters at a Beirut news conference that "very unpleasant" exchanges of fire had become "almost a daily feature" between the Palestinian-controlled Chateau Beaujolais castle and rightist-held villages in the Marjayoun area, across the Litani River from the castle.

"Someones [UN] units, particularly from the Nepalese battalion, found themselves in the middle of the fire," he said, adding that the fire was not directed at the UN troops. He said that the UN unit had protested to the parties concerned.

Mr. Beavan put the UN interim force's current strength at slightly more than 4,600 men. The arrival of additional troops from Ireland and Fiji is expected to boost this number to about 6,000.

Chinese Official in Bonn

BONN, May 29 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Gu Mu, on a 10-day visit to West Germany, conferred with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today. A Bonn Foreign Ministry statement said that foreign policy matters were discussed in a cordial atmosphere.

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Wealth Is Welcome, Strings Are Not

Mideast Oil Money Stirs U.S. Campuses

By Gene T. Macroff

NEW YORK, May 29 (NYT) — Oil wealth from the Middle East is starting to flow onto college and university campuses throughout the United States, bringing a bonanza of endowed chairs and new programs, but stirring one of higher education's biggest controversies over the issue of outside influence.

Eager for the good will and technical assistance that their contributions may win, Middle East nations are sending money and students to the United States. Institutions of higher education, hard-pressed for revenues, are welcoming the opening of a new avenue of funding.

But the contributions often bring disputes, too, raising questions about whether strings are attached to gifts and whether their acceptance implies support for a foreign government's policies.

A harbinger of those difficulties was the confrontation three years ago that led a consortium of Big Ten universities to withdraw from an agreement to aid the University of Riyadh after Saudi Arabia refused to give a visa to a Jewish professor.

The same issue has been a stumbling block to proposals involving Saudi Arabia with Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Among the more recent problems are these:

• A trustee committee on corporate responsibility at the University of Pennsylvania has called for the renegotiation of an agreement with the Arab Development Institute in Libya because the terms failed "to make sufficiently clear the relationship between the parties."

• The administration at the University of Alabama backed out of a proposal to exchange medical professors, researchers and students with Alfateh University in Libya after Alabama faculty members objected.

• Protests at Queens College of the City University of New York helped persuade officials to turn down a \$100,000 grant from the National University of Iran for a center that would have monitored Iranian students throughout the United States.

• Three Philadelphia-area colleges, Swarthmore, Haverford and Bryn Mawr, abandoned a joint plan for Arab studies when it was disclosed that the financing, a \$500,000 grant, came from Adnan Khashoggi, a Saudi Arabian millionaire and businessman who had been implicated in a corporate bribery attempt.

Despite such controversies, many institutions of higher education are continuing to seek links with Middle Eastern countries. Academic officials concede that financial gain is a motive but they insist that the programs can be pursued without compromise and with scholarly and technical benefits for both sides.

"Don't ignore the self-corrective capacity of a university regardless of the source of a gift," said Georgetown's Rev. Timothy Healy, whose institution accepted \$750,000 from the government of Libya's controversial Moamer Qadhafi. "In the fall, there will be five American Jews and an Israeli in Arab studies, and a professor would have a hell of a time propagandizing to them."

Georgetown's Center for Contemporary Arab Studies has received donations from Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, as well as from Libya.

Menten Wins New Trial for Nazi Massacre

THE HAGUE, May 29 (UPI) — The Supreme Court today ordered a new trial for Dutch millionaire art collector Pieter Menten, 78, who was sentenced to 15 years in jail last year for participating in a Nazi massacre in wartime Poland.

Menten appealed the sentence by an Amsterdam court last December and the Supreme Court nullified the lower court's judgment, finding that it ruled incorrectly on certain requests by Menten's lawyer.

These included requests that the Justice Ministry make available all its documents on Menten for the period 1930-1952 and a defense request to present witnesses not on the list prepared by the court.

The massacre in which he was accused involved 200 persons, mostly Jews, living in two Ukrainian villages in what was then Nazi-occupied Poland.

Fordham University is formulating a proposal to the King Faisal Foundation for as much as \$1,750,000 to endow a professorship and pursue a program in Islamic studies.

"The true distinctiveness of this program and professorship would be in the subtlety of its aims as a perpetual and memorial to the ideals of His Majesty King Faisal," the proposal states.

There is a \$1-million King Faisal Chair of Islamic and Arab Studies at the University of Southern California, which also got \$1 million from Iran for a chair in petroleum engineering that is dedicated to "His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryameh Pahlavi."

Princeton University, which is constructing a \$5-million life science building, has been trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to support the structure and its programs, which might include research on glaucoma, an ailment especially prevalent in Saudi Arabia.

Some of the Middle Eastern funds are out-and-out gifts, but most are grants and contracts.

Higher-education institutions in the United States are being paid almost \$10 million by the Agency for International Development, an arm of the State Department, to provide assistance to Middle Eastern countries.

Other grants and contracts have been negotiated directly by colleges and universities with governments, schools and private enterprises in the Middle East.

The State Department was besieged with so many requests for information on how to get grants and contracts with Middle Eastern countries that the U.S. government commissioned the American Council on Education to produce a report on the subject.

Pakistan Accord Set on Newsmen

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 29 (AP) — Journalists in Pakistan reached a settlement with the government yesterday in connection with the monthlong protest against the banning of the Urdu language daily newspaper Musawaat of Lahore.

As part of the settlement the government agreed to release nearly 141 journalists and newspaper industry workers arrested for allegedly violating the ban on strikes and demonstrations.

The group of journalists that negotiated the settlement with the government agreed that the daily Musawaat will adhere to the universally recognized norms of responsible journalism. The unions that called the strike did not participate in the negotiations.

The newspaper was banned by the government for alleged anti-government articles. The newspaper supports deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and the Bhutto family owns shares in the publishing company.

College presidents were running to Iran like it was next door," said Marvin Zonis of the University of Chicago, a co-author of the report. The council found that 74 colleges and universities in 1976 had at least one contractual link with Iran, the Middle Eastern nation dealing most extensively with U.S. higher education. "There is a tremendous amount of activity, but it does not add up to much monetarily yet," said Mr. Zonis, director of the university's Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

The new relationships could swell the influx of foreign students. Iran alone has 23,310 students in this country. And the foreign students could be a boon to institutions struggling to keep enrollment up, but a committee of the College Entrance Examination Board reminded U.S. educators that the influx could be "catastrophic" if the schools did not insure that the foreign students were qualified.

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Postal Dispute Flares in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI) — A dispute between unions is disrupting U.S. Postal Service negotiations with four unions and threatening a nationwide strike when current contracts expire July 20.

The National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, which includes militants who called wildcat strikes in 1970, has filed a petition seeking jurisdiction over 40,000 members of the Mail Handlers Union, one of the four unions that have been bargaining with the Postal Service since April for a new contract covering 630,000 workers.

The NAPFE is not represented at the negotiations and wants to take over the Mail Handlers seat at the bargaining table.

If the National Labor Relations Board determines the challenge petitions contain enough valid signatures, it could stop the Mail Handlers Union from participating in the bargaining.

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Associated Press
Neighbor Tom Connally (left) gets ready to catch William, Jr.

2 Babies Tossed Safely From Fire

BOSTON, May 29 (AP) — A father tossed his 7-month-old twins safely to neighbors waiting below when fire trapped the family in their second-story apartment yesterday.

"The fire was all around us," said William Sheridan, 25. "There were a lot of people down on the street yelling for me to toss the kids. I figured the chances were good so I did it."

Neighbors Jimmy Madden and Tom Connally had shouted to the trapped couple to throw the babies to safety, but Mrs. Sheridan hesitated.

Authorities were alerted by hospital officials who said that two motel patrons were admitted for treatment of gas poisoning. Police and the motel management then evacuated patrons from 23 rooms.

Her husband took Nicole and tossed her to Mr. Madden. "When that kid hit my hands, it was a great feeling," Mr. Madden said.

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LUMBERING TRAIN — Workman begins to remove boards from a passenger train that struck a lumber truck in Atlanta. Three men aboard the engine were injured Friday.

IRS Curbs Political Polls By Tax-Exempt Groups

By Ward Sinclair and Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 28 (WP) — The Internal Revenue Service has issued a ruling that could end the tax-exempt status of hundreds of organizations that publicize the views of candidates for public office.

Churches, environmental and social-issue groups, as well as voter-education organizations such as the League of Women Voters, could be affected by the IRS rule, which took effect May 1 without notice.

The rule applies to non-profit religious, charitable and educational groups that are exempt from federal income tax. It bars them from polling candidates for public office and publishing the responses.

Some tax attorneys believe, concerned about the impact of the rule, that it eventually could be applied to public television and radio stations, preventing them from airing some political-opinion types of broadcasts if they want to retain their tax-exempt status.

Bar Unit Study
Michael Sanders, chairman of the exempt organizations committee of the American Bar Association's tax section, said that his panel is examining the ruling very closely. "Personally," he said, "I think it is outrageous" — it calls into

Saudi Arabia finds big gold deposits

The search for minerals has revealed substantial gold ore bodies midway between Mecca and Medina. The site, believed to be the lost mine of King Solomon, could yield deposits worth \$200 million. This fascinating story is in the latest issue of MEED.

Dubai poised to sign contract for construction of Gulf's biggest port

The way is now cleared for the Mina Jebel Ali construction joint-venture contract to be finalised. The port, 35 kilometres south-west of the city, will have more than 60 berths. More details in the latest issue of MEED.

Arab plans to develop pyramid site as tourist complex

The pyramid oasis project has aroused intense feelings in Egypt. The latest issue of MEED gives the background to the controversy.

These are typical of the major stories to be found in the current edition of Middle East Economic Digest — 68 pages of essential reading for anyone doing business in the Middle East.

Every week MEED provides a unique digest of news, analysis and forecast, covering every aspect of business, industrial, financial and economic development. Vital information includes calls for tender, followed up by details of contracts, trade, oil and budget figures, and a review of books and documents relevant to readers' interests. MEED deals with all Arab countries, plus Afghanistan, Cyprus, Iran, Turkey and Ethiopia.

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ME 14

Obituaries

Ben Carre, 94, Was Art Director in U.S. Film Industry From 1912

SANTA MONICA, Calif., May 29 (AP) — Ben Carre, 94, pioneer film art director and founding member of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, died of a heart attack yesterday.

Mr. Carre left his native France in 1912 to work in the fledgling movie industry, first on the East Coast and then in Hollywood.

He was art director for dozens of feature films, including such productions as "Don Juan," released in 1926, which had the first synchronized musical score in a feature film, and "Riders of the Purple Sage," the first all-talking Western shot to location.

Mr. Carre designed the murky settings for the original "Phantom of the Opera," and, in later years, when he turned to designing scenic backdrops, the Mount Rushmore drop in "North by Northwest" and an aircraft carrier in "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."

The last major film for which he was art director was the Marx Brothers' "A Night at the Opera." For television, he designed backdrops for the "Beverly Hillbillies" series.

Most recently, Mr. Carre was working on his memoirs.

Henry Hite

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP) — Henry Hite, 63, a former vaudeville performer who claimed to be the world's tallest man — so tall he had to drive from the back seat of his car — died Friday of heart and liver ailments.

Mr. Hite was promoted as being 8 feet 2 inches tall, but the Guinness Book of World Records noted:

Lamizana Wins Volta Election

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, May 29 (AP) — Gen. Sanguole Lamizana, who has ruled Upper Volta since 1966, was elected president of this West African country in weekend voting, the Interior Ministry announced today.

Gen. Lamizana got 711,736 of the 1.3 million valid ballots counted, with only three voting districts remaining to report, the ministry said. His opponent, Macaire Ouedraogo, won 552,619 votes.

A 62-year-old French army veteran, Gen. Lamizana came to power Jan. 3, 1966, following widespread demonstrations against the former regime of President Maurice Yameogo.

Ecevit Makes U.K. Stop

LONDON, May 29 (UPI) — Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit stopped briefly at London Heathrow Airport today on his way to the NATO summit meeting in Washington.

ing that stage and circus giants traditionally exaggerate their heights, said that Mr. Hite was actually 7 feet 6 1/4 inches tall.

Born Henry Mullens, Mr. Hite was of normal length and weight at

birth, but began growing rapidly at age 9.

He became a member of the comedy team of Hite, Lowe and Stanley, and performed on the same stage as Red Skelton. His stage career lasted until 1962, when his partner, Stanley, a midget, died Saturday.

William Strang spent 34 years in the foreign service, including the 1930-33 period in the British Embassy in Moscow. He was deeply involved in the formation of British policy toward the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.

Lord Strang

LONDON, May 29 (AP) —

tive resistance could have stopped aggression by Hitler and Italian dictator Mussolini. But as a civil servant he held that he had to comply with orders, after putting his views and pressing his advice.

Rep. Fascell in Hospital

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI) —

Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla.,

chairman of a House International

Relations subcommittee, has been

admitted to Bethesda Naval Medi-

cal Center for treatment of a bleed-

ing ulcer.

Chileans in Sweden Begin Hunger Strike

STOCKHOLM, May 29 (AP) — About 50 Chileans living in Sweden have started a hunger strike to protest the Chilean military government's refusal to account for the approximately 2,500 persons who have disappeared in Chile, a communiqué from a group calling itself the Salvador Allende Committee said yesterday.

Chilean President Augusto Pino-

chet promised last June to inform

UN Secretary-General Kurt Wal-

deheim about the fates of those Chileans who have been arrested since

the military government came to

power in Chile in September 1973.

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Fanfare for a Conference

Zbigniew Brzezinski has ushered in the Washington NATO conference with a flourish of trumpets. His interview on NBC television's *Meet the Press* was the most sweeping condemnation of the goals and practices of the Soviet Union that has emerged from the current administration, and much of what he said is central to the plan that NATO must make.

* * *

Moscow, according to Mr. Brzezinski, is maintaining "a sustained and massive effort to build up its conventional forces, particularly in Europe, to strengthen the concentration of its forces on the frontiers of China." It is also attempting "to encircle and penetrate the Middle East, to stir up racial difficulties in Africa, and to make more difficult a moderate solution of those difficulties, perhaps to seek more direct access to the Indian Ocean."

In addition, the president's national security adviser charged the Soviet Union was mounting a "vitriolic worldwide propaganda campaign against the United States," but since *Pravda* accuses the United States of doing the same against the Soviet Union, this item may be considered to be canceled out.

The bulk of Mr. Brzezinski's case, however, is of grave concern to NATO. What happens on NATO's frontiers is of the first urgency; what occurs in Africa could threaten the organization's supplies of oil and other essential products: a potential war between the Soviet Union and China would have repercussions around the globe.

* * *

What one might complain of in Mr. Brzezinski's presentation, therefore, is not necessarily the substance but the form. Is this the

tone which President Carter hopes will prevail at the NATO meeting? What will be its effect on the current direct discussions between the president and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko? Is there any contradiction between the United States' position on civil rights in the Soviet Union and on the same subject in China, with which state the national security adviser hopes to enhance U.S. relations?

These are serious questions to be raised so publicly when difficult decisions on controlling strategic weapons and increasing NATO's defensive capabilities are in the making, to say nothing of the current confused situation in the Middle East and Africa. The national security adviser has taken a stand that contradicts that of Andrew Young, the chief delegate to the United Nations: his words are far more abrasive than those of Secretary of State Vance. And what, precisely, is the president's attitude, given these obvious differences among his chief associates in the creation of foreign policy?

* * *

It is to be hoped that Mr. Carter will assert, as clearly and as definitely as complex conditions permit, just what that policy is. Television diplomacy received much attention when Egypt's Sadat stretched out a hand to Israel's Begin. But their two nations were talking across a gulf of many wars and no diplomatic relationships. It must be regarded with greater skepticism when the powers concerned have at least the machinery of detente with which to work toward an agreement. President Carter must bring his staff into line — and conduct negotiations with both Moscow and NATO on lines of less-confusing verbiage, less-explosive techniques.

The Politics of Art

Among notable figures invited to testify some weeks ago before a House committee considering a bill for a White House conference on the humanities, was the novelist John Updike, who expressed little enthusiasm for the idea. While acknowledging that he has received his share of federal largesse, Mr. Updike felt unease about government intervention in the humanities and the arts, albeit well meant.

* * *

We support aid to artists and scholars for a simple reason: they need the money, and any assistance by government to forces of civilization seems to us wholesome. Yet we recognize that such assistance may bear a political price, and in that regard, Mr. Updike raises a pertinent question: "How can legislators asked to vote tax money away not begin to think of 'guidelines' that insidiously edge toward censorship?"

Although "censorship" strikes us as too strong a word for what appears to be happening, we, too, have been troubled lately by a seeming disposition in Washington to allo-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A-Courting We Will Go

A man in California has put a new spin on the old term "going courting." He is suing a woman for breaking a date. He is not claiming mental anguish, embarrassment or the like. According to reports, he argues that the woman broke an "oral contract" to go to dinner and a show with him. Therefore, he says, she should pay for his fruitless drive from San Jose to San Francisco and back.

* * *

He wants \$17 in auto expenses (100 miles at 17 cents per mile), \$17 for his time (at \$8.50 per hour, his minimum rate as an accountant) and \$4 in court costs — a total of \$38. (The woman involved has said that her work schedule as a waitress suddenly changed and she had tried to let him know. She also said he is "nuts" to think she might pay.)

There is something rather tempting about the idea of suing people who stand you up. Consider, for example, the prospect of compensation from the repairman who never arrives. Or the doctor who runs four hours late.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Sir Bob?

The increasingly systematic, blatant and brutal persecution of Soviet dissidents has now reached the stage at which it poses a genuine moral problem for the West ... The issue is how best to live decently and honorably with a totalitarian great state armed with nuclear weapons and ... to persuade it to behave in a marginally more civilized manner.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 30, 1903

WASHINGTON—"Impracticable" was the word with which Mr. Henry C. Payne, the postmaster-general, characterized the project of British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain for tariff retaliation. "This is only another recognition by England that the United States is her keenest commercial rival," he said. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances show that the U.S. invasion has aroused the British to the fact that they are facing a "commercial crisis."

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1928

PARIS—In the U.S. they are just waking up to the fact that champion Gene Tunney and former champion Jack Dempsey may meet again for the title. As stated in this newspaper several months ago, Tex Rickard has the two signed up for a match next September. In a letter from Los Angeles to the sports editor, it was learned that Dempsey has started active training in California for the anticipated match and will do his final training at a camp in New York.



*'This, Of Course, We Know Nothing About — We're in Africa
Only as a Stabilizing Force!'*

The CIA and Moro: Costly Defeat for U.S.

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Rigid

clamps placed on U.S. intelligence operations by a fearful Congress forced the Central Intelligence Agency to reject a top-priority request for help from Italy in that nation's agony during the abduction and murder of Aldo Moro by left-wing terrorists.

The request came to the CIA by CESIS, a secret liaison arm of Italy's intelligence service. It asked assistance from the CIA in dealing with the menace of the Red Brigades. Christian Democratic leader Moro's kidnappers and later murderers.

In an earlier era, such a request to be helped by what used to be the Western world's most effective intelligence organization would have been instantly and routinely met. Not so today. Burdened with restrictions imposed by Congress and targeted as enemy No. 1 by some of its own former operatives, the CIA was compelled to say no to CESIS.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner and his legal advisers wrestled with the request for weeks before rejecting it. Theoretically, they might have ruled the other way, without running afoul of the law.

Deeper Fear

Their fear, however, went deeper than the cold print of the law. They feared, probably rightly, that even if CIA's clandestine help to Italy in a moment of extreme agony had been ruled technically legal, the chance of discovery by unfriendly congressional sleuths could have fanned it into another political exposé. That this was neither subverting a legally elected government nor intruding in another country's election made no difference.

The law is clear. Signed Dec. 30, 1974, it prohibits all undercover "operations in foreign countries [other than routine intelligence gathering] unless and until the president finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the U.S." Each clandestine operation must be reported to literally dozens of congressional members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations committees, as well as the two intelligence committees.

Despite softening of the anti-CIA mood in Congress, fear of political attack that might damage President Carter. Adm. Turner and

the CIA itself dictated extreme caution in replying to Rome.

An affirmative reply, bad if it come, would have required days or even a week more in a situation where speed was imperative if Moro was to be saved. The 1974 law, written by former Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa and Rep. Leo Ryan of California, requires a full-fledged meeting of the National Security Council and a specific presidential directive to the CIA before any clandestine operation can be started. Then comes notification of the four congressional committees.

The only exception is a "generic" presidential finding that permits clandestine CIA help in dealing with "international" terrorism. "Sure," one administration official told us, "we know that the Red Brigades are armed with Communist-bloc guns, but that isn't easy to prove. Sure, we are pretty certain they get training in Eastern Europe, but we don't have absolute proof." Lacking proof in international terrorism, the witch-hunt atmosphere that has dominated Capitol Hill's handling of the CIA the past few years called for extreme caution.

Reluctant No

With great reluctance, Turner said no to his Italian counterparts. Instead of gaining access to the CIA's expertise, the Italian government accepted overt assistance from a single State Department psychiatrist, who went to Rome and performed creditably in Rome's

ing the Italian government on psychological aspects of the case.

These tragic overreactions of CIA impotence in a matter of extreme urgency to Italy go far beyond Italy alone. In the past, U.S. intelligence would have been on the scene helping to unlock the secrets of the Red Brigades; it would also have been the beneficiary of invaluable, on-the-spot information about the Red Brigades and about methods of Italian intelligence.

Exposure to such details is the heart and soul of the intelligence game, permitting U.S. agents to compile a record that some day could be essential in uncovering future terrorist operations — perhaps in the United States itself. But the CIA's hands were tied in a case demanding speed, courage and political support. The result: a costly defeat in the war to preserve democratic institutions.

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It's Difficult Being a Man These Days

By Peter Knobler

NEW YORK—I hadn't thought of this as a hard life. Certainly, no man's life is as pleasant as it might be: satisfactions are sometimes fiercely fought and dearly won. But recently I've been made to reconsider.

Men rule the world. Simplistically, it stems from physical being able to pick the first berry, kill the first animal — create the first leisure moment, and fill it. It went on that way, unchallenged, for centuries. No man was going to abdicate that kind of power. So why, recently, have several different women asked me whether I found it harder being a man these days?

Assuming they were not speaking strictly here — we were not talking technique here — I responded automatically. "Nah," I said, "no harder than usual." But there was something in the conversation which made me pause. "Should it be?" I asked.

"It's just that with women became more of a force," one married friend in her mid-20s said. "I was wondering if it could not be."

There are moments in one's life when an idea which has just been planted seems to have been there all along. "You know," I said slowly, "I think you're right."

Women have organized, and rightly so; their grievances are based firmly in fact. The women's movement bore women's groups and women's seminars and women's consciousness-raising and women's anger: all powerbase threats, plus some measure of pent-up frustration which makes itself felt through irrational hatred. When an element of the civil rights movement turned separatist, I lost several black friends. When the women's movement turned the tables, I lost several women friends. As it was indeed uncomfortable in the late '60s and early '70s to be white, it is now being made difficult to be a man.

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FASHION

**Another Tale of Success
Of Italians in America**

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT)—The Ciziano was as pure as Italian as the fish "Arosio Ideacomo," prepared by the chef of Como's Villa d'Este, who had flown over for the occasion.

The charm, Italian-style, was finally: 60 prominent Italian silk manufacturers launched a 500-million-dollar operation to win the American market.

All over the Pierre Hotel's reception room, decorated as orange and lemon groves with trompe l'oeil frescoes, you heard nothing but "Ciao" and "Come Va" as 450 people from the fashion trade came for the Ideacomo gala dinner honoring American designers. The three-day affair was the climax of a three-day affair.

Over the last few years, the Italians have captured international designers' attention with their subtle silks and their ability to work in artisan fashion—communicating with the designers and adapting to their needs. As a result, Lyons, which had been the center of the world silk trade since the 18th century, lost its clout and position to the Italians, a relatively new group since they started operating silk mills at the turn of the century.

For three years now, some 60 silk manufacturers have been running a twice-a-year fair at Villa d'Este, called Ideacomo. They invite buyers, press and designers to play golf, go boating and relax in a nothing-is-too-good atmosphere. Compared to the strictly commercial and back-killing Interstoff fabrics fair in Germany, the Ideacomo affairs have become prestigious as well as good business and keep attracting the best of the fashion trade.

200 Million People

The idea of doing the same thing in New York came up because "New York is a 200-million people market," Gianpaolo Porlezza (owner of Taroni silks and vice president of Ideacomo) said. "And while we think that American designers have great talent, we'd like to encourage them to use better quality fabrics."

"America is the last frontier," said Giuseppe Jermi, president of the group, whose fabrics are often

used by Valentino. "America is an adventure," said Sergio Bini, who designs two collections a year plus a special one for Karl Lagerfeld.

The three-day fair was once more a combination of pleasure and business. The black-tie dinner included every segment of the fashion trade—store buyers, including Nan Duskin's Roy Wilton, Ira Neimark (Bergdorf Goodman) and Marvin Traub (Bloomingdale's); fashion editors; with Vogue's Grace Mirabella; fashion designers, including Cathy Hardwick, Bill Bass, Kasper, Oscar de la Renta and a new one, Julio, and fashion queen Bee Martha Phillips, of Martha, Not to mention cosmetics, with Estee Lauder and a large sample of social column habitudes, including Betsy Bloomingdale, Jacqueline de Ribes, Lynn Wyatt, C. Z. Guest and the ubiquitous Regine.

Designers Valentino and the Missonis, who run big businesses in New York, also attended. Italian architect Piero Pinto had transformed the hotel ballroom's baroque decor into a stylized Italian modern setting.

The stage was backed with thin, ceiling-high columns, all draped with Italian silks. Six-foot-wide silk butterflies that moved about like giant moths were hung from the ceiling.

The Italian silk faray is another chapter in the successful Italian fashion saga over here. Ever since Emilio Pucci opened the way some decades ago, the Italians have come to the United States in droves. In the last decade, Missoni has become a household name. The Missonis now export 35 percent of their production to the United States and find this country "the most international launching pad in the world. To make it here means making it in the world. Our images exploded all over the world the minute we got known over here," said Rosita Missoni, adding that she also appreciated the Americans' highly professional business manner.

"One does more work here in one week than anywhere else in a month. The problem, however, is to keep track of one's production and make sure one's image does not get distorted," she added.

Roberto di Camerino, who has opened eight boutiques in the Unit-



Designer Stephen Burrows and model Bethanne Hardison.

ed States over the last couple of months, was also at the gala, and for her, business is such that she commutes from Milan to New York. As for Valentino, he has a \$3 million wholesale business in the United States plus a retail licensing business of \$10 million. Valentino's business partner, Giancarlo Giammetti, said:

"I like the way people approach the product," Mr. Giammetti said. "I also like the American marketing approach so much that I am thinking of bringing over some young American blood to help with our business in Europe."

"American women, and men too," said Valentino, "like change. They like new fashion. They may reject them, but at least they give you a chance."

He, too, is sold on Americans and would like to bring Americans to his creative studio, "because they have that wonderful sense of simplifying things. We Europeans often tend to see fashion as art pieces. Americans make it today."

Other Italian names that dominate the fashion scene include Gucci, Fendi and an increasingly long list of designers, including Versace, Armani, Krizia and Mila Schon,

who all have won wide acceptance in the United States.

Music in Italy

Rome Opera on the Road to Recovery

By William Weaver

ROME, May 29 (IHT)—The current production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" at the Teatro Dell'Opera here is a great success, and deservedly. The success is good news also because it offers an index of the Rome opera house's continued, determined climb from the swampy depths into which it had sunk under the old management.

Everything seems on the move

U.S. Ragtime Group

On Ukrainian Tour

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—The New England Conservatory of Music Ragtime Ensemble headed for the Ukrainian coal mining center of Donetsk today to open a six-city tour of the Soviet Union.

The 16-member ensemble, conducted by former conservatory president Gunther Schuller, will give 20 concerts in Donetsk, Odessa, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and Moscow.

Mr. Schuller's adaptations of Scott Joplin were used in arrangements of the ragtime score for the film "The Sting."

upwards: first of all, the orchestra, Lavor von Matacic, who is conducting these Wagner performances is not a superstar maestro, but a good, sound technician, obviously respected by the players, whom he inspires to an achievement that, a few years ago, would have been inconceivable.

The Dutchman score exposes the instruments to individual risks (brass and woodwinds especially); the Romans face them and triumph in a highly creditable reading.

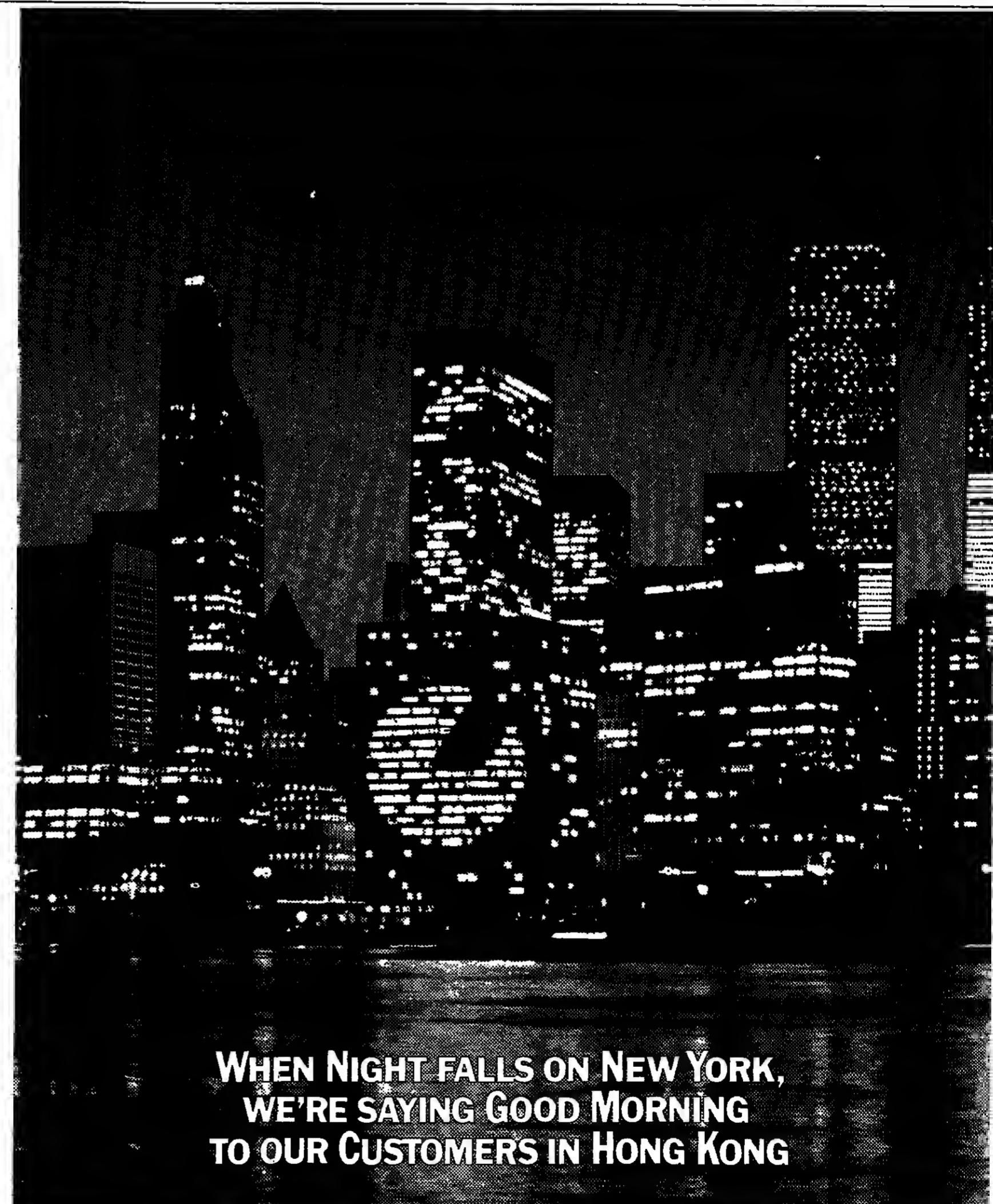
Even the chorus shows marked improvement (and until quite recently this was the Rome opera's weakest area). The Wagner opera gives them a lot to do, and they do it enthusiastically, even singing in German with fair fluency. The sopranos, when heard alone, still sound wobbly on top, but the addition of a few young and steady voices should suffice to remedy this defect.

Essentially, the production is Wieland Wagner's, devised some years ago for the Teatro La Fenice in Venice, after the famous, fascinating Bayreuth staging. Walter Eichner, a Wieland disciple, has reproduced it faithfully; and if it lacks the ultimate tension and mag-

ic that it had under Wieland himself, it still remains convincing and often moving. The sets—mostly projections—put the Rome lighting crew to a severe test, which they also passed admirably.

Most of the cast was imported. In the title role Leif Roar did not boom out, loud-voiced. Instead, he made his strong impression chiefly through soft, expressive, haunted singing. The character was often immobile, but never static; and there was an other-worldly quality even in his heartbroken renunciation of the last act. Janis Martin was an intense, human Senta, her interpretation overcoming any occasional shrillness of voice. Peter Mewen was not so much human as earthy; just right for the practical Dalard; and Erbert Steinbach was a more than adequate Erik. Two Roman stalwarts—the tenor Tullio Pano and the mezzosoprano Anna di Stasio—eminently filled the parts of the Helmstaedt and Old Mary.

It was a great pleasure to hear this fine performance, but an even greater joy to sense that the once-distinguished Rome opera is continuing along the road to recovery. That is the real news from here.

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Christiane Massia
ribbon in lapel.

ates lunch, had nothing but praise for the salmon.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1978

FINANCE

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Bundesbank Upheld on Herstatt Closure

Supreme Court Quashes Decision For Payment to Hill Samuel Unit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 29 (Reuters) — The Federal Supreme Court upheld the Bundesbank's appeal against two rulings over the manner of closure of Bankhaus LD. Herstatt KGAA in 1974, presiding judge Walter Stumpf said today.

The court quashed a Frankfurt civil court's decision that the Bundesbank should pay Hill Samuel and Co.'s West German subsidiary 10 million Deutsche marks in damages plus costs and interest, he said. The court also quashed the same Frankfurt court's ruling that the Bundesbank should pay Bankhaus Merck Fink nearly \$80,000 DM damages over the Herstatt closure.

Both Hill Samuel and Bankhaus Merck Fink must pay all legal costs of the case.

The Hill Samuel suit concerned a \$21.5 million spot foreign-exchange

trade which the concern was prevented from completing by the timing of the closure June 26, 1974.

Unusual Move

In a statement explaining its decision, the court said that the Bundesbank was under no obligation to withdraw Herstatt from foreign-exchange clearing operations on the day it closed. Such an unusual measure would have affected numerous interested parties and hastened the bank's collapse, it added.

Measures of this magnitude should be settled legally and are the job of the bankruptcy court and

federal Banking Supervisory Office, it said.

The civil court's ruling, upheld by the higher regional court in Frankfurt in 1976, was that the Bundesbank had a duty to warn and protect all banks involved in foreign-exchange clearing as soon as it knew Herstatt was insolvent and talks to save it had finally broken down. Talks to save Herstatt broke down by 2 p.m. local time at the latest on June 26, 1974, the civil court said, but the closure was not officially made for at least 1½ hours after that.

Hill Samuel said the Bundesbank or its regional branches did not exist.

The court said the Bundesbank's task was to ensure a smooth currency clearing system, but it did not appear the case that it should also undertake measures anticipating decisions to close down a bank.

In addition, it said, removing Herstatt from the clearing system would not have resulted only in protecting other banks involved in the system. It would also have disadvantaged some participants in the system as well as customers who could still have counted on satisfaction from Herstatt, the court said.

A one-sided consideration of the interests of those who would be damaged by a continuation of clearing operations with Herstatt could only have been expected of the Bundesbank if those who had suffered from Herstatt's removal were considered less worthy of protection, the court said.

"There is no reason to consider the latter less worthy of protection than the complainant," it said. The court rejected Hill Samuel's argument that the Bundesbank should have at least issued a warning as soon as it knew the Herstatt rescue talks had broken down.

Hill Samuel accepted the court's decision.

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ)—A group of New Zealand scientists has produced an optimistic report on the idea of cultivating crops as fuel sources.

Crops cited were pinus radiata, sugar and fodder beet, maize, lucerne and pasture.

Fuels the group believed could be produced were ethanol, methanol, hydrogen and methane.

The government and university group said there appears to be suitable land area for crops that could supply all the country's transport fuel needs by 2000. It said it believed that the crops would yield substantially more energy than would be needed to produce. For example, a spokesman said up to 50 times as much energy could be harvested from radiata pine as would be required to produce it.

Fukuda Seeks Promise

TOKYO, May 29 (Reuters) — Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today he wants the seven countries attending the July economic summit in Bonn to promise not to adopt protectionist trade policies.

Industrial States Hedge on Textile Accord Extension

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Although the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) that regulates much of the developing world's sales of textiles to industrial nations was just last year renewed for another five years, arguments favoring a further extension are already being advanced.

Several delegates to an international textile conference held in London last week suggested that advanced nations will need controls to manage textile imports for some time to come. This contrasted with the views expressed by representatives from developing nations, who tend-

Bonn Said Lacking Room for Stimulus

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 29 (AP-DJ)—There is "no room for additional economic stimulus" to help solve West Germany's foreign trade problems, Helmut Schlesinger, a member of the Deutsche Bundesbank directorate, said today.

Speaking to a banking group here, he also said stimulus to increase domestic demand is necessary, but that measures already taken must be given time to work.

ed to stress the "temporary" nature of the MFA.

Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of Courtaulds Ltd., said that while the European textile industry accepts that it must restructure its activities to improve its competitiveness during the time its markets are protected by import controls, "given the nature of the task and its European-wide scope, 10 years would have been appropriate."

The expected entry of Portugal, Spain and Greece into the European Economic Community will undoubtedly add to the problems of adjustment, he said. Robert Small, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, also called for 10 years of market stability.

The U.S. textile industry is on the threshold of "a great modernization" requiring large amounts of capital, he said. The possibility of uncertainty in the market place could lessen prospects of raising money for the proposed high-technology investments, which will need about seven years to produce a return, he argued.

Concern over the future prospects of the MFA arose at the conference following a speech by EEC industry commissioner Etienne Davignon. He seemed to suggest that the EEC textile industry must "adapt to the new world market

conditions" during the current five-year "period of security and stability."

"I sense a certain uneasiness about Mr. Davignon's comment of a five-year MFA," Philip Ridley, deputy secretary for textiles and chemicals in Britain's Department of Industry, said. It is beyond dispute that industries must adapt, but it is also beyond dispute that there must be continuity in the world trading system if adaptations are to be made, he told the conference.

While the community's post-MFA policy would be decided by the EEC Council of Ministers, it seems likely that governments will set "continuing need" for stabilization in world trade, Mr. Ridley said. "I venture to predict that in five years' time we shall see another negotiation. It may lead to modifi-

cations, but I don't see abrupt changes. I think our industries can bank on that," he said.

A number of factors that would probably influence governments in considering a further extension of the MFA, he said, are expectations that:

- World textile production capacity will continue to grow more rapidly than overall demand.

- Production capacity in developing countries will continue to grow faster than domestic demand for textiles in this, implying that their health will be politically sensitive.

- It will be difficult to find other employment for textile workers in advanced nations that are displaced by imports unless economic growth is considerably higher than seems likely at present.

EEC Textile-Import Plan Hit by Hong Kong Group

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Y.C. Chen, chairman of the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners Association, has bitterly attacked the textile-import policy of the European Economic Community as being unfair, discriminatory and imposed upon Hong Kong by force.

The EEC, he told a world textile conference sponsored by the British Textile Confederation last week, "has demonstrated little that is normally expected of a fair and reasonable trading partner."

"One wonders whether those responsible held the view that force is right and that they had the ability to impose their will on the weaker trading partners," he said.

During the course of his remarks and in a discussion session afterward, Mr. Chen also complained that Britain had failed to give Hong Kong the support it deserved during the negotiations.

After warning the conference that he was not representing the views of the Hong Kong government, Mr. Chen said the colony's textile industry was "aggrieved and dismayed" by the recent textile pact agreed upon with the EEC following last year's renewal and modification of the Multifiber Arrangement. Despite years of moderation (he noted that Hong Kong's textile industry was the forerunner of export restraint when it agreed in 1959 to controls on cotton shipments to Britain) and strict adherence to the terms of all the agreements to which the Hong Kong textile industry has been a party—in contrast to the performance of some other nations, he claimed—the colony was not given a "fair deal" by the EEC.

"The atmosphere in Brussels at the time of negotiations was charged with flashes of veiled threats; and tactical leverage was used by an overwhelming nine-nation trade combine to the fullest extent against a free port which has no instrument of effective retaliation," Mr. Chen said.

In the end, however, Mr. Chen acknowledged that his objections to the EEC's import controls were "futile."

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More Than a Cold-Weather Phenomenon

U.S. Food-Price Inflation Held a Serious Problem

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—U.S. food-price inflation is a far more serious problem than the Carter administration seems to have cited—or at least has publicly admitted, economists say. And moreover, some of the government's own actions are pushing up food prices rapidly.

Charles Schulze, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, has said repeatedly that the forces raising food prices are "transitory" and that "the overall rate of food-price increase should subside after a month or so." President Carter himself repeated that theme at a news conference in Chicago last week, saying that the overall 9.3-percent annual inflation rate in the first quarter was "a temporary aberration brought about primarily by high food costs due to bad weather."

The Agricultural Department is estimating food-price inflation for this year at 6-to-8 percent even though prices in the first quarter soared to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 16.4 percent.

Forecasts of food prices by many private economists, however, start at the high end of the department's range and go up from there. Mr. Schulze has argued that "severe winter

weather" is the main culprit for food inflation so far. The sole long-term problem that he has cited is the drop in the nation's cattle herd which has already increased beef prices 25-to-30 percent from a year ago.

Packaging and Labor

Department officials note that food prices jumped at a 14.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1977 but then slowed enough so that for all last year they averaged only 6.3-percent above 1976 levels.

But the problem goes beyond cows and cold weather, food-industry economists and officials say. They cite a number of government steps to raise crop prices for farmers. And they note increases in the costs of transportation, packaging and labor, due in part to the minimum-wage boost January.

Pillsbury Co. economists forecast a 9.2-percent increase in food prices this year. Chase Econometric Research Associates, a unit of Chase Manhattan Corp., says 8.5 percent, and possibly more. Economists at Quaker Oats see an 8-to-10 percent rise. And Darrell Runke, president of International Multifoods Corp.

says "8 percent to 9 percent is very realistic, and may be conservative."

Fundamental Differences

Pillsbury's chief economist, Richard Crowley, explains: "There are fundamental differences between this year and last year, and they go beyond meat prices. Food-price inflation is much broader than is generally thought."

Wheat, flour, butter, sugar, steers, bogs and broiler chickens all are bringing higher prices in commodities markets than a year ago. And higher U.S. farm prices, the Agriculture Department says, will provide only half of this year's food-price inflation, with 40 percent coming from higher processing and distribution costs and the other 10 percent from price increases on imported foods.

Howard Hjort, the department's top economist, says the farm price increases are not made up for by the low prices of the past few years. He notes that for the second consecutive year, the cost of labor needed to process and sell food will exceed the total cost of food at the farm level. However, some observers already are speculating about a consumer revolt and government price controls.

Hitachi Shipbuilding Net Declines 7.9%

TOKYO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering company's net profit fell 7.9 percent for the year ended March 31 to \$2.1 billion (about \$21.1 million) from 5.23 billion yen the prior year.

Management board member Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid said the company expects a 4-to-5 percent rise in turnover for 1978. He said domestic turnover was up 9.8 percent in the first four months of the year from the year ago period but foreign sales were off 9.6 percent.

Schering said it will recommend a dividend of 9 DM compared with 10 DM in 1976.

Sharp Earnings Rise

TOKYO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Net profit for Sharp Corp. rose 29.2 percent in the year ended

March 31 to 7.5 billion yen (about \$32.9 million) from 5.76 billion yen in the prior year when net jumped 171.5 percent.

Sales gained 5.5 percent to 300.78 billion yen from 285.05 billion yen and per-share net profit rose to 22.8 yen from 21.36 yen.

The company forecast that net profit in the half year ending September will rise to 3.8 billion yen from 3.76 billion yen.

Company Reports

Revenue Profits in Millions of Dollars

Esmark

1st year. 1976

Revenue 1,411.71 1,326.28

Profits 18.87 19.51

Per share 1.01 1.05

4 months. 1977

Revenue 2,659.66 2,578.88

Profits 32.94 34.41

Per share 1.76 1.85

Revenue Profits in Millions of Dollars

Dymo Backs Esselte Bid

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Dymo Industries said its directors have decided that Esselte's offer to purchase Dymo shares for \$30 a share is acceptable and recommends that shareholders accept the offer.

Sales rose 6.8 percent to 2.1 billion DM from 1.99 billion DM.

Parent company net slipped 8.3

percent to 60 million DM from 65 million DM on a 6-percent rise in turnover to 1.29 billion DM from 1.2 billion DM.

Management board member Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid said the company expects a 4-to-5 percent rise in turnover for 1978. He said domestic turnover was up 9.8 percent in the first four months of the year from the year ago period but foreign sales were off 9.6 percent.

Schering said it will recommend a dividend of 9 DM compared with 10 DM in 1976.

Revenue Profits in Millions of Dollars

Esmark

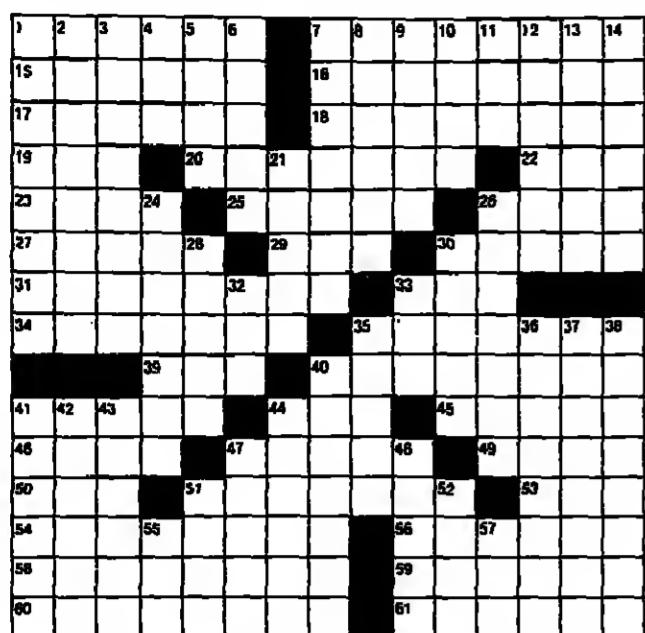
1st year. 1976

Revenue 1,411.71 1,326.28

Profits 18.87 19.51

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Prom flower
7 Gives life to
15 Read
16 Odorous
17 Gum resins
18 Bachelor or priest
19 Cross or Crescent
20 Harangues
21 Knight's title
22 Bird class
23 Showed partisanship
24 House plant
25 New Mexico Indians
26 Conducted
27 Sojourns
28 Surrounds
29 Forbid
30 Hardened
31 City on the Ganges
32 Cee follower
33 Santa —, California resort
34 Malaysian sailing vessels
35 Ring king before Spinks

45 Means to an end

46 Cattle cluster

47 One's pledged word

49 Irrational number

50 Greek letter

51 Did some ironing

52 Twice *JXXVIII*

54 Educated

56 One of Greece's seas

58 Supplies

59 Nebraska river

60 Least disturbed

61 Talked impudently

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3 Belief

4 Word with drum or bug

5 — true what they say . . . ?

8 Two Arnames

7 Roofed streets

9 Essential

9 Loafed

18 Mars ou avril

11 Eucharistic vestment

12 Back-combed Whole

13 Areas on liners

14 Irritated

15 California town or pine

16 Last parts

17 Boot bottoms

18 Bishop's office

19 Stake

20 Torments

21 Brooks

22 Supplies

23 Nebraska river

24 Least disturbed

25 Talked impudently

26 Supplies

27 Nebraska river

28 Least disturbed

29 Talked impudently

30 Least disturbed

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Cubs Beat Cards For 8th Triumph

ST. LOUIS, May 29 (UPI) — The Chicago Cubs weathered a 90-minute howler that delayed the start of the game and stretched their winning streak to eight games yesterday with a five-inning, rain-shortened 20 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Cubs scored twice in the first inning on a two-run single by Dave Kingman. The triumph enabled the Cubs to increase their lead in the NL East to 3½ games over Philadelphia and Montreal. The Cardinals, meanwhile, suffered their 15th loss in 16 games.

Ken Boyer, manager of the Cardinals, said that he was considering filing a complaint with the league office if the game was called too early.

Giants 6, Dodgers 5

AT San Francisco, the largest crowd in the history of Candlestick Park and the biggest in the major leagues this season — 56,105 — watched the Giants defeat Los Angeles on Darrell Evans' bloop run. Evans single in the seventh inning, like five pinch-hit a grand slam former for the Giants while Reggie Jackson had a two-run shot for Los

batters in pitching New York to victory. Flynn singled home a run in the second off loser Tom Dixon and drove in Tim Foli with a ninth-inning single off reliever Joe Sambito. Cesar Cedeno homered for Houston, but Terry Puhl of the Astros went hitless in four at-bats and had his 18-game hitting streak snapped.

Braves 5, Phillies 3

At Atlanta, Preston Hanna gave up five hits in eight innings and Jeff Burroughs hit his fourth homer to lead Atlanta over Philadelphia. Jamie Easterly bailed the Braves out of a ninth-inning jam to preserve Hanna's fourth victory in as many decisions.

Pirates 5, Expos 2

At Pittsburgh, Jim Bibby, making his first start for Pittsburgh, tossed a four-hitter in pitching the Pirates to victory over Montreal. Bibby did not walk a batter and struck out six in raising his record to 3-2. Rehme Stennett had three hits for the Pirates.

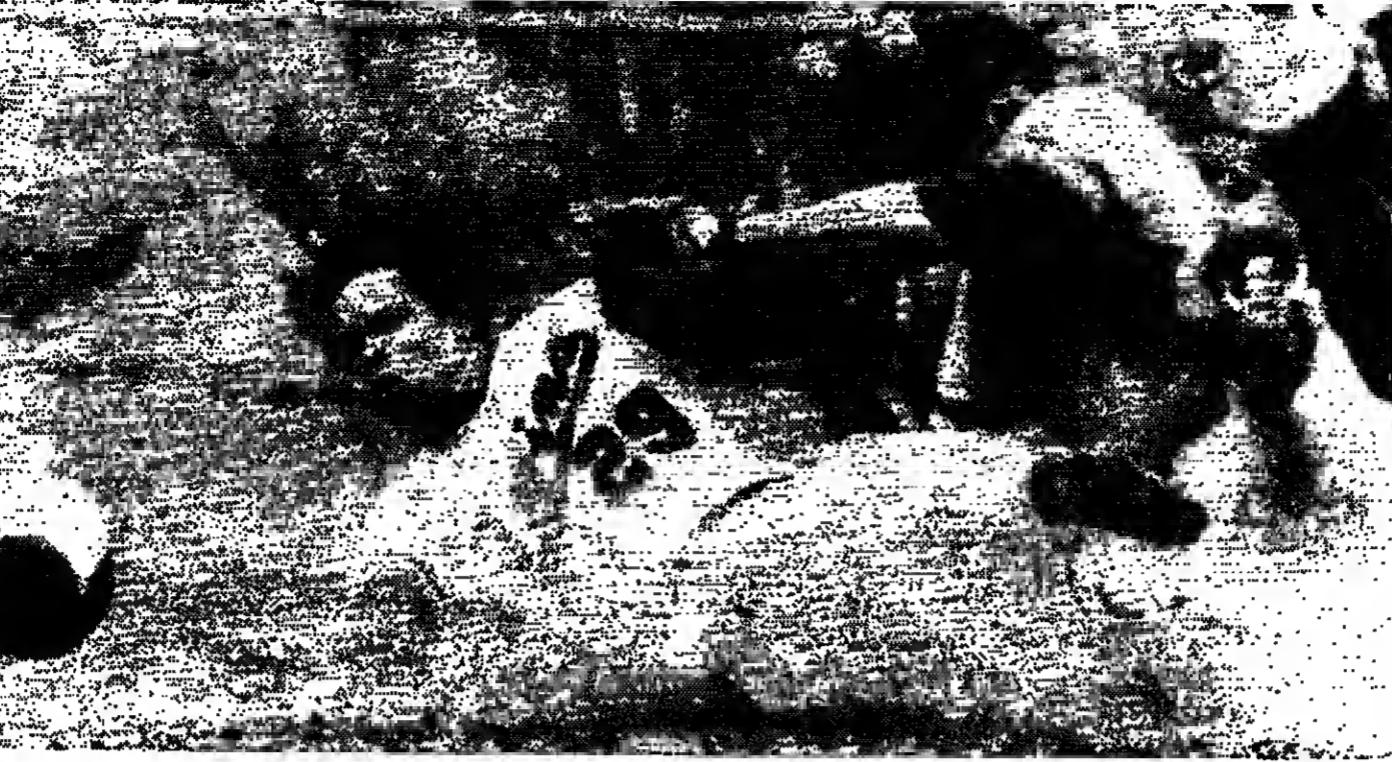
Red Sox 4, Tigers 3

At New York, Willie Randolph singled home Fred Stanley with the winning run in the 13th inning of the second game to give New York a sweep over Toronto after Ron Guidry had run his record to 7-0 with a victory in the opener. Rich Gossage worked seven innings in the nightcap to increase his record to 3-4. Willie Upshaw sent the game into extra innings with his first major league homer and fourth hit of the game in the ninth. Mickey Rivers homered in both games for the Yankees.

Padres 3, Reds 1

At San Diego, Randy Jones and Mike Marshall Fingers combined on a pair of 4-3 victories. Jim Rice's 18th homer of the season, in the 10th off John Hiller, 4-2, gave Bob Stanley 4-1, the victory in the opener. In the nightcap, Jerry Remy raced home from third with the winning run on Fred Lynn's seventh-inning sacrifice fly as rookie Jim Wright increased his record to 2-0 with relief help from Dick

At Houston, Doug Flynn drove in two runs with a pair of singles and Nino Espinosa tossed a five-



Associated Press
Twins' Rod Carew is tagged at home by Kansas catcher Darrell Porter after trying to score from first.

Drago, Ron LeFlore and Jason Thompson hit first-game homers for Detroit.

Yankees 5-6, Blue Jays 3-5

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White Sox 3-3, A's 2-0

At Chicago, Francisco Barrios pitched a two-hitter in the second game after three Chicago pitchers combined on a four-hitter in the opener of the sweep of Oakland. Barrios yielded a bloop single by Jeff Newman in the fifth and a ninth-inning double by Gary Thomasson, raising his record to 2-5. Ken Kravec took a two-hitter into the ninth inning of the opener before giving way to Lenny LaGrow and Jim Willoughby, who got his third save. Jorge Orta's sixth home run in the eighth proved to be the winner in the opener and Jim Breazeale's RBI single drove in the winning run in the nightcap.

Indians 4-0, Orioles 3-3

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer hurled his second straight shutout in the 48th of his career, tying him with Gaylord Perry for the active lead, and recorded his 200th career victory as Baltimore earned a split with Cleveland. Palmer, 6-4, scattered eight singles in pitching his third shutout of the season. Doug DeCinces doubled in two runs and Bill Smith one for the Baltimore offense against Mike Paxton, 1-3. The opener, Johnny Grubb, who had singled in a run earlier, hit a 10th-inning sacrifice fly to bring in the winning run against Don Stanhouse, 0-4. Sid Monge, 2-0, got the win in relief.

Royals 8, Twins 7

At Bloomington, Minn., Frank White's two-out double in the 12th inning handed Al Cowens with the winning run to give Kansas City its victory. Cowens singled off loser Mike Marshall, 1-2, and scored to make Larry Gura, 3-1, the winner.

Brewers 6, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Robin Yount's run-scoring single keyed a four-run seventh to 10-9 as Milwaukee handed Nolan Ryan his fourth loss in seven decisions. Yount's single came after Charlie Moore and Paul Molitor had tied the game with run-scoring hits.

8 Points in 4 Minutes

Bullets Cut Sonics' Lead But Still Lose

LANDOVER, Md., May 29 (UPI) — The Seattle SuperSonics came close to blowing a nine-point lead in four minutes yesterday but managed a 93-92 victory over the Washington Bullets when Washington's Bob Dandridge missed a 15-foot jump shot with two seconds left on Friday.

The triumph gave the Sonics a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven NBA championship series. Game 4 will be played tomorrow and Game 5 on Saturday.

Overconfidence, mistakes and a controversial call by referee Earl Strom almost toppled the Sonics yesterday. A basket by Marvin Webster, who also had 20 points, gave Seattle an 88-79 lead with 3:55 remaining before the Bullets began chipping away.

The Sonics, who appeared to have won when Fred Brown stole a pass and dribbled the length of the court for a layup to make it 90-84 with 1:27 left, were still up by 9, 93-88, after Webster made one of two foul shots with 19 seconds left.

Controversial Call

That's when the Bullets — and Strom — made it interesting. A layup by Elvin Hayes cut the deficit to 93-90 with 12 seconds left, then Tom Henderson stole a lob pass and moved in for a layup with three seconds left.

Seattle's Paul Silas, trailing the fast break, caught the ball as it came through the basket and shoveled a pass to Brown. Strom, however,

ruled Silas was straddling the end line — a conclusion televised replays disputed — and awarded the ball to Washington. Dandridge's last-second shot rimmed the basket, saving Silas and Strom from a place in playoff history.

"If Dandridge's shot had gone in, I would have felt like the dumbest player in the history of the game," said Silas, a 14-year veteran. "All I needed was to get the ball in bounds, and I step on the line."

"You mean I didn't step on it?" he asked when a CBS announcer told him of the replay's conclusion. "That's good," added Silas. "I don't feel so bad about it."

Dandridge, who had 21 points to go with Hayes' 29 for the Bullets, thought his potential winning shot was true. "I thought it was going down," he said. "It was a tough shot, but I thought it was in."

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Kuhn Backs Baseball At 1984 Olympics

TOKYO, May 29 (AP) — Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said today that he hoped to see baseball included in the 1984 Olympics and indicated that it could be the first World Series between Japan and the United States.

"Japan is working toward this goal," Kuhn said. "We have to see how things develop year by year but we want this as much as the Japanese do. We will both know when the time is ripe."

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Art Buchwald

Sorry I Asked

WASHINGTON—As you have probably read, Washington is a tough town for wives, especially when they go to dinners and cocktail parties. The first thing a woman is asked is, "What do you do?" If she admits to being just a housewife, the person who asks the question immediately loses interest in her.

A friend of mine named Lucy told me she got sick and tired of being asked the question, so she has come up with some replies that really throw the person who asked it.

Lucy said, "It came to me by accident one night when a man sitting next to me asked, 'What do you do?' I told him, 'I'm a paper clip inspector for the State Department.'

"He said, 'You're kidding me.'

"I said, 'I am not. They have to be twisted just right or the State Department papers won't stick together, and some of them could get lost. What do you do?'" He just blushed and said, "Nothing."

Lucy said, "Ever since then, while I'm dressing to go out, I think of something to say for that moment when the inevitable question comes up."

"Give me some examples," I pleaded.

"Not long ago a woman who thought she was important asked me what I did and I told her, 'I'm a food taster for HEW Secretary Califano.' And at another party, a



Buchwald

congressman put the question to me and I told him, 'I design white lines for shopping mall parking lots.'

"I also told a general once that I run a halfway house for FBI informers."

* * *

"Those are very good," I said.

"My husband thinks I'm overdoing it," Lucy told me. "But he doesn't try to stop me. Once we were at a Georgetown party and all the people were full of themselves, dropping names and quoting VIPs they had spoken to that day. Then someone asked in a very patronizing way, 'What did you do yesterday?'" I said, "I finished carving the last gargoyle on the Washington Cathedral. I thought, the wind would blow off the steeple."

"What did they all say?"

"What could they say? After that we were the quietest table in the room."

"Does anyone really get thrown when you tell them what you do?"

"All the time," Lucy replied. "A few weeks ago a commissioner from one of the federal agencies asked me the question and I said, 'I can't do anything for the moment until the grand jury decides whether or not to indict me. I promised to pay back the money, but my lawyer says the feds still want to pursue it.' His eyes popped out of his head, and then I added, 'Maybe you can help me. You don't know any judges who are being bought in this town, do you?'

"What did he say to that?"

* * *

Lucy chuckled. "He said, 'May I get you another drink?' And I never saw him again."

She continued. "Newspapermen are the worst. If you're not 'somebody' they refuse to talk to you. Once a columnist who was working in a room of an embassy stopped for a moment between ambassadors and asked, 'Who are you?'

"I told him, 'I'm from Lloyd's of London assigned to watch Elizabeth Taylor's diamond necklace. If anyone makes a move toward it I have orders to shoot. Now get out of my way, because you're in the line of fire!'"

"What did he do?"

"He couldn't keep his eyes off my pocketbook for the rest of the evening."

MANILA (UPI)—The search for the Yamashita Treasure, which has been estimated at up to \$100 billion, began the day the feared commanding general of the Japanese Imperial forces in the Philippines surrendered in the final days of World War II.

Filipino and American treasure hunters traced the footsteps of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and their search left not a few potholes from Manila all the way to the mountain provinces of the main Philippine island of Luzon.

Scattered here and there they found old Philippine silver coins and Japanese Marufuku gold coins used to buy the freedom of Japanese officers in trouble. But so far, no real treasure has been found.

When Yamashita was bunged for war crimes on Feb. 23, 1946, he carried to his grave the secret of his treasure—if there was one.

Manila newspapers occasionally carry stories of expeditions searching for the treasure, which was supposed to be the war loot in Southeast Asia and the Philippines.

Estimates vary. The \$100 billion estimate was made by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson in a recent article.

Anderson said that the treasure is stashed in 172 secret locations throughout the Philippines, including sunken ships and buried trucks "laden with pillaged gold, silver, platinum, jewelry, currency and other valuables."

He claimed that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has maps to the treasure and is trying to salvage it with a secret combine known as the "Leber."

Anderson said that he obtained his information from U.S. State Department sources.

A Denial

Marcos denied this. "A hundred billion dollars?" Marcos said when foreign correspondents asked him about the Anderson article.

"That puts us up in the level of the OPEC

[Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries]," Marcos said with a laugh.

He said that he did not see too many gold bars when Yamashita surrendered in the mountain resort of Bagno on Sept. 2, 1945.

Minoru Fukumitsu, a former U.S. war crimes investigator, scoffs at talk of the Yamashita treasure. The American-born Japanese, now a businessman in Tokyo who commutes regularly to Manila, says that the Anderson article "is a lot of baloney."

The 65-year-old Fukumitsu first came to the Philippines in 1953 to negotiate the release of 200 Japanese prisoners of war in Manila. He was able to persuade the late Philippine President Elpidio Quirino to free the prisoners facing death sentences and life imprisonment in return for a pledge that he would look for the supposed treasure.

From March to November, 1953, Fukumitsu interviewed more than 300 witnesses, including members of Yamashita's staff still living in Tokyo. And with the cooperation of the Japanese government, he was given access to secret documents and even carried his search to the National Archives in Washington.

He came up with a map and in November, 1953, began the excavation.

Assisted by a Filipino officer, Venancio Duque, who is now an elections commissioner, the expedition started from Baguio to Kiangan 200 miles north of Manila. The expedition found nothing.

Suddenly Assigned

Fukumitsu says that Yamashita could not have carried the war booty he accumulated in the Malay Peninsula to the Philippines as reported.

After taking Singapore, the victorious general was suddenly assigned to Manchuria because of a rivalry with the Japanese prime minister at the time, Hideki Tojo.

It was not until September, 1944, that Yamashita was sent to the Philippines.

To people who claim the Yamashita treasure did not come from Malaya but was accumulated in the Philippines, Fukumitsu

showed documents signed by the wartime Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon.

They were presidential orders to transfer the national treasury's gold, bullion, silver pesos and other securities to the United States for safekeeping.

On Feb. 4, 1942, the 20-ton treasury cargo worth about \$3.5 million was put aboard the USS Detroit, brought to Pearl Harbor and then transferred to the submarine USS Trout, presumably for the U.S. mainland.

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200,000 Coins

But only 200,000 coins reached Yamashita's final destination. The U.S. dollars were subsequently ordered burned and the pesos were distributed among the officers.

Fukumitsu says that the only Japanese war treasure he knows of lies in the Formosa Strait 14 miles off the Chinese mainland in a cargo vessel, the Awa Maru.

Then ship, with Allied survivors, made three mercy missions to Southeast Asia for Japanese war prisoners before it was accidentally torpedoed by the submarine USS Queen Fish on April 1, 1945.

The Awa Maru carried with it to the sea bottom 2,000 human beings—and \$500 million worth of war material and war loot.

Fukumitsu, who has written a book on the Awa Maru incident, says he regularly writes Chinese authorities for permission to salvage the vessel but has not received any reply.



Amy Carter and father after performance.

PEOPLE: Amy Carter Steps Out With Her Best Bow

tor and sat on stage, just staring at the audience. * * *

Rep. Herbert Burke, R-Fla., arrested in a nightclub on charges of disorderly intoxication and resisting arrest without violence, says he will file a false-arrest suit against the Dania, Fla., Police Department. "I want to find out why the policeman made the charges," Burke told two Miami Herald reporters following his release. "I can't understand this kind of justice." Burke was arrested in the Centerfold Bar which features nude dancers, because he "was belligerent and verbally abusive," the police report said. Burke said he had followed two men into the bar to observe a narcotics deal. Burke, a member of the House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, recently announced that the committee will hold hearings on drug trafficking in Miami-Fort Lauderdale area June 9-10. He said that he watched the transfer of drugs at the bar and "told him [the person passing the narcotics] I was going to get him." The next thing I knew the Dania Police Department was there to get me."

Band leader Xavier Cugat, 78, hospitalized for medical evaluation in Los Angeles, is in fair condition today and "seems to be doing fine," a spokesman at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center said. Cugat did not suffer a heart attack, as was previously believed, and is in a regular room, not the coronary-care unit.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Ex-District Attorney Wins Louisiana Vote

NEW ORLEANS, May 29 (UPI) — Former District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination drew international attention, has won a state appeals court, post-reversing a six-year string of election losses.

Mr. Garrison defeated Denis Barry on Saturday for a seat on the 4th Louisiana Circuit Court of Appeal. Mr. Garrison, who has practiced criminal law since leaving the district attorney's job, became known when he denounced the Warren Commission investigation of the Kennedy assassination as a fraud.

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PORTUGAL SEE: Holidays & travel

Yamashita Treasure Hunt (Continued)

By Fernando del Mundo

MANILA (UPI)—The search for the Yamashita Treasure, which has been estimated at up to \$100 billion, began the day the feared commanding general of the Japanese Imperial forces in the Philippines surrendered in the final days of World War II.

Filipino and American treasure hunters traced the footsteps of Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita and their search left not a few potholes from Manila all the way to the mountain provinces of the main Philippine island of Luzon.

Scattered here and there they found old Philippine silver coins and Japanese Marufuku gold coins used to buy the freedom of Japanese officers in trouble. But so far, no real treasure has been found.

When Yamashita was bunged for war crimes on Feb. 23, 1946, he carried to his grave the secret of his treasure—if there was one.

Manila newspapers occasionally carry stories of expeditions searching for the treasure, which was supposed to be the war loot in Southeast Asia and the Philippines.

Estimates vary. The \$100 billion estimate was made by syndicated columnist Jack Anderson in a recent article.

Anderson said that the treasure is stashed in 172 secret locations throughout the Philippines, including sunken ships and buried trucks "laden with pillaged gold, silver, platinum, jewelry, currency and other valuables."

He claimed that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos has maps to the treasure and is trying to salvage it with a secret combine known as the "Leber."

Anderson said that he obtained his information from U.S. State Department sources.

A Denial

Marcos denied this. "A hundred billion dollars?" Marcos said when foreign correspondents asked him about the Anderson article.

"That puts us up in the level of the OPEC

[Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries]," Marcos said with a laugh.

He said that he did not see too many gold bars when Yamashita surrendered in the mountain resort of Bagno on Sept. 2, 1945.

Minoru Fukumitsu, a former U.S. war crimes investigator, scoffs at talk of the Yamashita treasure. The American-born Japanese, now a businessman in Tokyo who commutes regularly to Manila, says that the Anderson article "is a lot of baloney."

The 65-year-old Fukumitsu first came to the Philippines in 1953 to negotiate the release of 200 Japanese prisoners of war in Manila. He was able to persuade the late Philippine President Elpidio Quirino to free the prisoners facing death sentences and life imprisonment in return for a pledge that he would look for the supposed treasure.

From March to November, 1953, Fukumitsu interviewed more than 300 witnesses, including members of Yamashita's staff still living in Tokyo. And with the cooperation of the Japanese government, he was given access to secret documents and even carried his search to the National Archives in Washington.

He came up with a map and in November, 1953, began the excavation.

Assisted by a Filipino officer, Venancio Duque, who is now an elections commissioner, the expedition started from Baguio to Kiangan 200 miles north of Manila. The expedition found nothing.

Suddenly Assigned

Fukumitsu says that Yamashita could not have carried the war booty he accumulated in the Malay Peninsula to the Philippines as reported.

After taking Singapore, the victorious general was suddenly assigned to Manchuria because of a rivalry with the Japanese prime minister at the time, Hideki Tojo.

It was not until September, 1944, that Yamashita was sent to the Philippines.

To people who claim the Yamashita treasure did not come from Malaya but was accumulated in the Philippines, Fukumitsu

showed documents signed by the wartime Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon.

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